

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thank you for your continued hard work sampling **Granite Lake** this year! Your monitoring group sampled the deep spot **three** times this year and has done so for many years. As you know, conducting multiple sampling events each year enables DES to more accurately detect water quality changes. Keep up the good work!

We commend your monitoring group for contacting the DES Non-point Source Specialist and identifying potential areas of concern around Granite Lake. Eleven new sites were identified, mapped and water quality samples were collected in 2007. Based on this data, the VLAP Program will recommend additional monitoring at certain sites in the future.

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

DEEP SPOT

➤ Chlorophyll-a

Chlorophyll-a, a pigment found in plants, is an indicator of algal abundance. Algae are typically microscopic plants that are naturally found in the lake ecosystem. The measurement of chlorophyll-a in the water gives biologists an estimation of the algal concentration or lake productivity. Table 14 in Appendix A lists the current year chlorophyll-a data.

Figure 1 depicts the historical and current year chlorophyll-a concentration in the water column.

The median summer chlorophyll-a concentration for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 4.58 mg/m³.

The current year data (the top graph) show that the chlorophyll-a concentration **increased** from **June** to **July**, and then **decreased** from **July** to **August**.

The historical data (the bottom graph) show that the **2007** chlorophyll-a mean is ***much less than*** the state median and is ***slightly greater than*** the similar lake median. For more information on the similar lake median, refer to Appendix D.

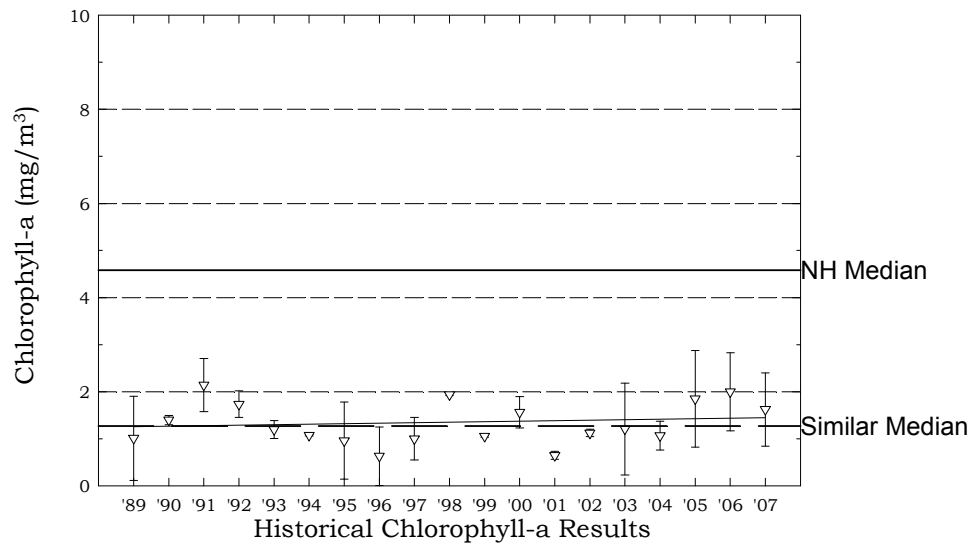
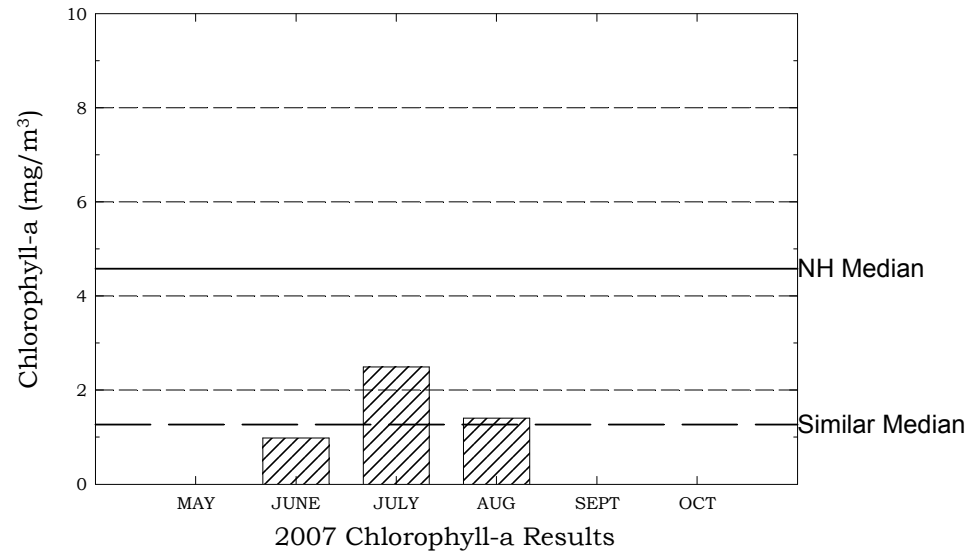
Overall, visual inspection of the historical data trend line (the bottom graph) shows a ***slightly increasing*** in-lake chlorophyll-a trend since monitoring began. Specifically the mean chlorophyll concentration has ***fluctuated between approximately 0.65 and 2.14 mg/m³*** since **1989**.

While algae are naturally present in all waterbodies, an excessive or increasing amount of any type is not welcomed. Phosphorus is the nutrient that algae typically depend upon for growth in New Hampshire lakes and ponds. Algal concentrations increase as nonpoint sources of phosphorus from the watershed increase, or as in-lake phosphorus sources increase. Increased Chlorophyll-a concentrations can also affect water clarity, causing Secchi-disk transparency to decrease (worsen) and turbidity to increase (worsen).

Therefore, it is extremely important for volunteer monitors to continually educate all watershed residents about management practices that can be implemented to minimize phosphorus loading to surface waters.

Granite Lake, Stoddard

Figure 1. Monthly and Historical Chlorophyll-a Results



➤ **Phytoplankton and Cyanobacteria**

Table 1 lists the phytoplankton (algae) and/or cyanobacteria observed in the lake in **2007**. Specifically, this table lists the three most dominant phytoplankton and/or cyanobacteria observed and their relative dominance in the sample.

Table 1. Dominant Phytoplankton/Cyanobacteria (July 2007)

Division	Genus	% Dominance
Cyanophyta	Anabaena	59.4
Pyrrophyta	Peridinium	26.0
Chrysophyta	Mallomonas	4.3

Phytoplankton populations undergo a natural succession during the growing season. Please refer to the “Biological Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding seasonal plankton succession. Diatoms and golden-brown algae populations are typical in New Hampshire’s less productive lakes and ponds.

The cyanobacterium **Anabaena** was dominant in the **July** plankton sample. ***This cyanobacteria, if present in large amounts, can be toxic to livestock, wildlife, pets, and humans.*** Please refer to the “Biological Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding cyanobacteria.

Also, on the DES Biologist visit, a cyanobacteria surface scum was observed along the shoreline of the lake. A sample was collected and identified as **Anabaena**. An advisory was issued to lake residents on 7/25/2007 to avoid contact with the water and the lake was re-sampled until the cyanobacteria were below nuisance levels, and the advisory was removed on 7/31/2007.

Cyanobacteria can reach nuisance levels when phosphorus loading from the watershed to surface waters is increased and favorable environmental conditions occur, such as a period of sunny, warm weather.

The presence of cyanobacteria serves as a reminder of the lake’s delicate balance. Watershed residents should continue to act proactively to reduce nutrient loading to the lake by eliminating fertilizer use on lawns, keeping the pond shoreline natural, re-vegetating cleared areas within the watershed, and properly maintaining septic systems and roads.

In addition, residents should also observe the lake in September and October during the time of fall turnover (lake mixing) to document any algal blooms that may occur. Cyanobacteria have the ability to regulate their depth in the water column by producing or releasing gas from vesicles. However, occasionally lake mixing can affect their buoyancy and cause them to rise to the surface and bloom. Wind and currents tend to “pile” cyanobacteria into scums that

accumulate in one section of the pond. If a fall bloom occurs, please collect a sample in any clean jar or bottle and contact the VLAP Coordinator.

➤ **Secchi Disk Transparency**

Volunteer monitors use the Secchi disk, a 20 cm disk with alternating black and white quadrants, to measure how far a person can see into the water. Transparency, a measure of water clarity, can be affected by the amount of algae and sediment in the water, as well as the natural color of the water. Table 14 in Appendix A lists the current year transparency data. **The median summer transparency for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 3.2 meters.**

Figure 2 depicts the historical and current year transparency *with and without* the use of a viewscope.

The current year data (the top graph) includes both the non-viewscope and viewscope readings for **2007**.

The current year *non-viewscope* in-lake transparency **decreased greatly** from **June** to **July**, and then **increased** from **July** to **August**.

It is important to note that as the chlorophyll concentration **increased** at the deep spot as the summer progressed, the transparency **decreased**. We typically expect this **inverse** relationship in lakes. As the amount of algal cells in the water **increases**, the depth to which one can see into the water column typically **decreases** and vice versa.

The current year *viewscope* in-lake transparency **decreased greatly** from **June** to **July** and then **increased** from **July** to **August**.

The transparency measured with the viewscope was generally **greater than** the transparency measured without the viewscope this summer. As discussed previously, a comparison of the transparency readings taken with and without the use of a viewscope shows that the viewscope typically increases the depth to which the Secchi disk can be seen into the lake, particularly on sunny and windy days. We recommend that your group measure Secchi disk transparency with and without the viewscope on each sampling event.

It is important to note that viewscope transparency data are not compared to a New Hampshire median or similar lake median. This is because lake transparency with the use of a viewscope has not been historically measured by DES. In the future, the New Hampshire and similar lake medians for viewscope transparency will be calculated and added to the appropriate graphs.

The historical data (the bottom graph) show that the **2007** mean non-viewscope transparency is **much greater than** the state median and is **slightly greater than** the similar lake median. Please refer to Appendix D for more information about the similar lake median.

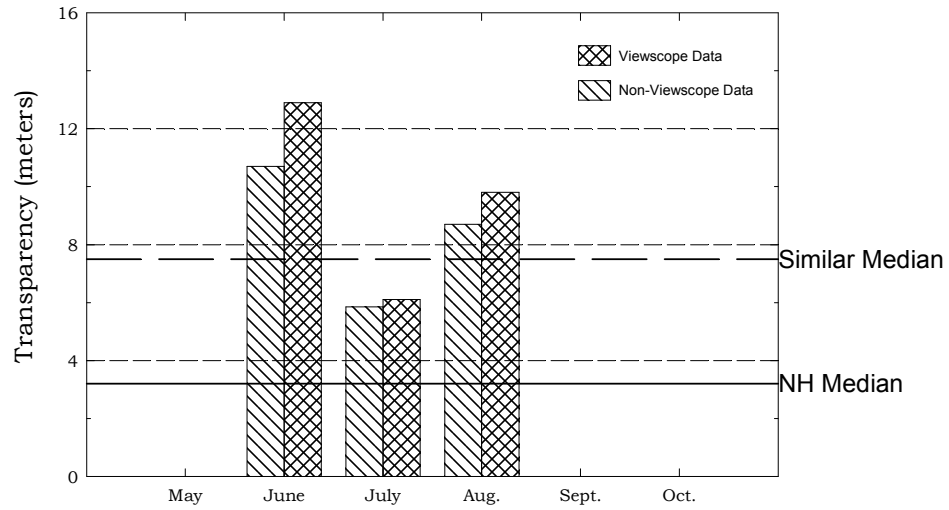
Visual inspection of the historical data trend line (the bottom graph) shows an **increasing** trend, meaning that the transparency has **improved** since monitoring began in **1989**.

Typically, high intensity rainfall causes sediment-laden stormwater runoff to flow into surface waters, thus increasing turbidity and decreasing clarity. Efforts should continually be made to stabilize stream banks, pond shorelines, disturbed soils within the watershed, and especially dirt roads located immediately adjacent to the edge of tributaries and the pond. Guides to best management practices that can be implemented to reduce, and possibly even eliminate, nonpoint source pollutants, are available from DES upon request.

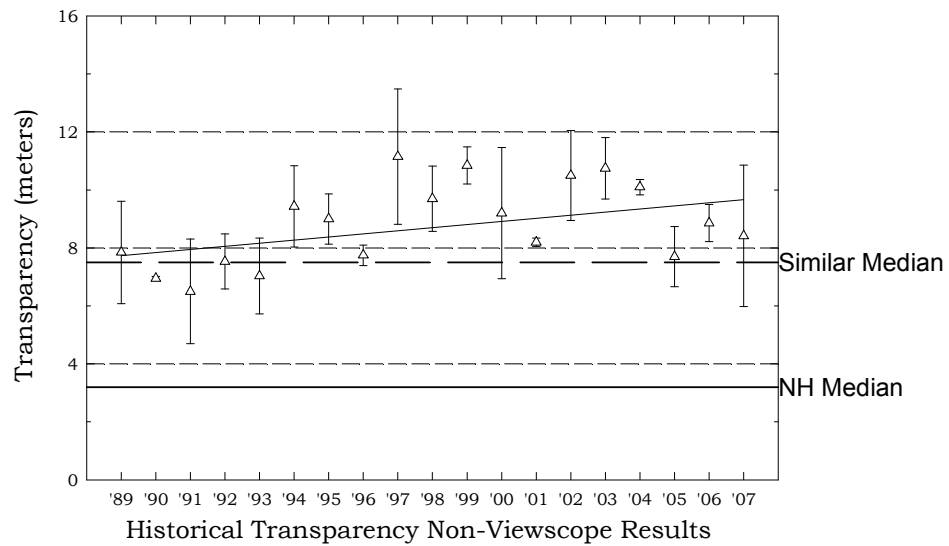
We recommend that your group continue to measure the transparency with and without the use of the viewscope on each sampling event. Ultimately, we would like all monitoring groups to use a viewscope to take Secchi disk readings as the use of the viewscope results in less variability in transparency readings between monitors and sampling events. At some point in the future, when we have sufficient data to determine a statistical relationship between transparency readings collected with and without the use of a viewscope, it may only be necessary to collect transparency readings with the use of a viewscope.

Granite Lake, Stoddard

Figure 2. Monthly and Historical Transparency Results



2007 Transparency Viewscope and Non-Viewscope Results



Historical Transparency Non-Viewscope Results

➤ **Total Phosphorus**

Phosphorus is typically the limiting nutrient for vascular plant and algae growth in New Hampshire's lakes and ponds. Excessive phosphorus in a pond can lead to increased plant and algal growth over time. Table 14 in Appendix A lists the current year total phosphorus data for in-lake and tributary stations.

The median summer total phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion (upper layer) of New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 12 ug/L. The median summer phosphorus concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer) is 14 ug/L.

The graphs in Figure 3 depict the historical amount of epilimnetic (upper layer) and hypolimnetic (lower layer) total phosphorus concentrations; the inset graphs depict current year total phosphorus data.

The current year data for the epilimnion (the top inset graph) show that the phosphorus concentration **increased** from **June** to **July**, and then **decreased** from **July** to **August**.

The historical data show that the **2007** mean epilimnetic phosphorus concentration is ***much less than*** the state median and is ***slightly less than*** the similar lake median. Refer to Appendix D for more information about the similar lake median.

The current year data for the hypolimnion (the bottom inset graph) show that the phosphorus concentration **remained stable** from **June** to **July**, and then **increased** from **July** to **August**.

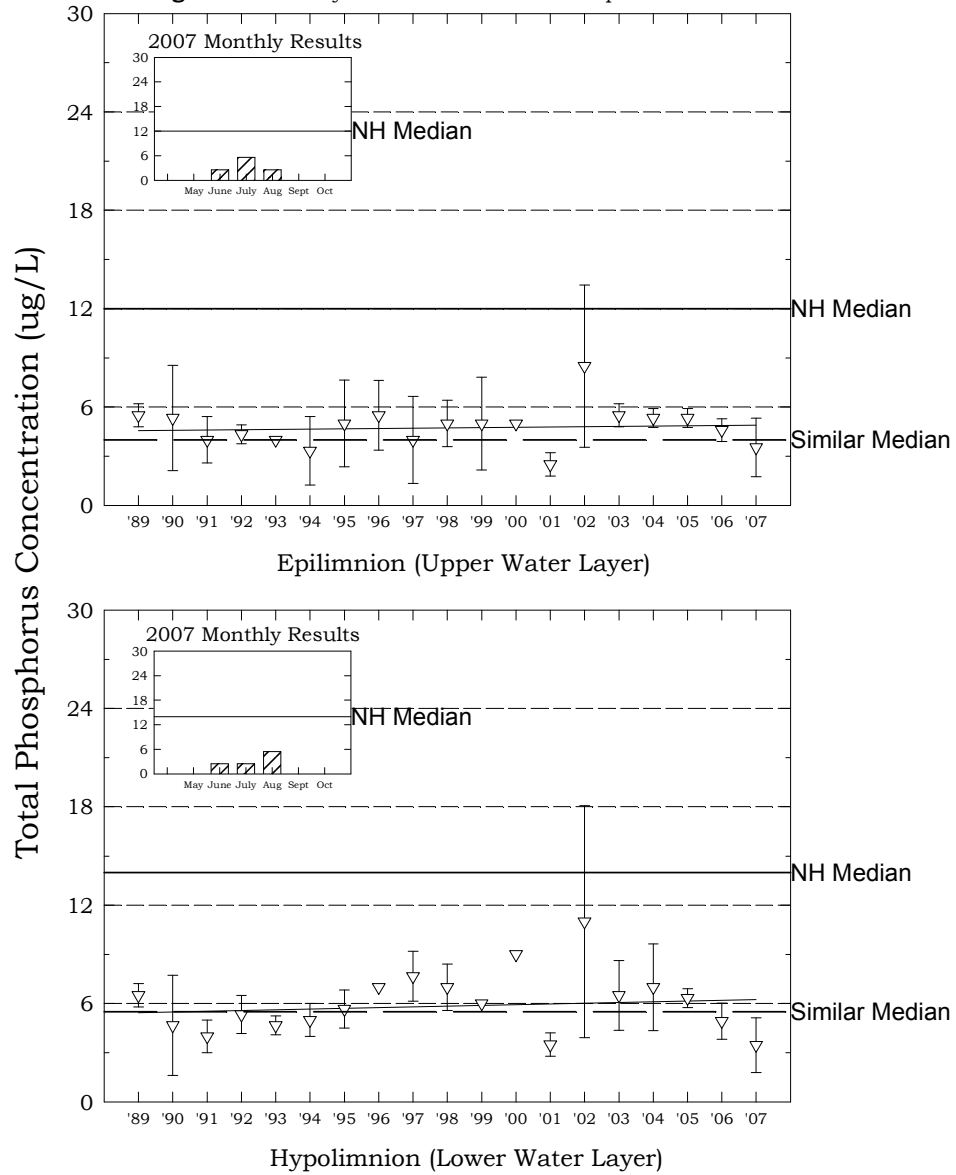
The historical data show that the **2007** mean hypolimnetic phosphorus concentration is ***much less than*** the state median and is ***slightly less than*** the similar lake median. Please refer to Appendix D for more information about the similar lake median.

Overall, visual inspection of the historical data trend line for the epilimnion and hypolimnion shows a ***relatively stable*** phosphorus trend since monitoring began in **1989**.

One of the most important approaches to reducing phosphorus loading to a waterbody is to continually educate watershed residents about the watershed sources of phosphorus and how excessive phosphorus loading can negatively affect the ecology and the recreational, economical, and ecological value of lakes and ponds.

Granite Lake, Stoddard

Figure 3. Monthly and Historical Total Phosphorus Data.



➤ pH

Table 14 in Appendix A presents the current year pH data for the in-lake stations.

pH is measured on a logarithmic scale of 0 (acidic) to 14 (basic). pH is important to the survival and reproduction of fish and other aquatic life. A pH below 6.0 typically limits the growth and reproduction of fish. A pH between 6.0 and 7.0 is ideal for fish. The median pH value for the epilimnion (upper layer) in New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is **6.6**, which indicates that the state surface waters are slightly acidic. For a more detailed explanation regarding pH, please refer to the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The pH at the deep spot this year ranged from **6.06 to 6.85** in the epilimnion and from **5.75 to 6.03** in the hypolimnion, which means that the water is ***slightly acidic***.

It is important to point out that the hypolimnetic (lower layer) pH was ***lower (more acidic)*** than in the epilimnion (upper layer). This increase in acidity near the bottom is likely due to the decomposition of organic matter and the release of acidic by-products into the water column.

Due to the state's abundance of granite bedrock and acid deposition received from snowmelt, rainfall, and atmospheric particulates, there is little that can be feasibly done to effectively increase pond pH. The pH at the deep spot, however, is sufficient to support aquatic life.

➤ Acid Neutralizing Capacity (ANC)

Table 14 in Appendix A presents the current year epilimnetic ANC for the deep spot.

Buffering capacity (ANC) describes the ability of a solution to resist changes in pH by neutralizing the acidic input. The median ANC value for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is **4.9 mg/L**, which indicates that many lakes and ponds in the state are at least "moderately vulnerable" to acidic inputs. For a more detailed explanation about ANC, please refer to the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) of the epilimnion (upper layer) ranged from **1.3 mg/L to 1.8 mg/L**. This indicates that the lake is ***extremely vulnerable*** to acidic inputs.

➤ Conductivity

Table 14 in Appendix A presents the current conductivity data for in-lake stations.

Conductivity is the numerical expression of the ability of water to carry an electric current, which is determined by the number of negatively charged ions from metals, salts, and minerals in the water column. The median conductivity value for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is **40.0 uMhos/cm**. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The **2007** conductivity results for the deep spot were **lower than** has been measured **since 1993**. It is likely that the lack of rainfall during the **2007** sampling season reduced watershed runoff to the lake. Typically, rain events and snow melt cause potentially pollutant laden watershed runoff to reach tributaries and ultimately the lake leading to elevated conductivity levels.

However, the conductivity has generally **increased** in the lake since monitoring began. In addition, the in-lake conductivity is **slightly greater than** the state median. Typically, increasing conductivity indicates the influence of pollutant sources associated with human activities. These sources include failed or marginally functioning septic systems, agricultural runoff, and road runoff which contains road salt during the spring snow-melt. New development in the watershed can alter runoff patterns and expose new soil and bedrock areas, which could also contribute to increasing conductivity. In addition, natural sources, such as iron and manganese deposits in bedrock, can influence conductivity.

We recommend that your monitoring group conduct a shoreline conductivity survey of the lake and tributaries with **elevated** conductivity to help identify the sources of conductivity.

To learn how to conduct a shoreline or tributary conductivity survey, please refer to the 2004 special topic article, which is posted on the VLAP website at http://www.des.nh.gov/wmb/vlap/2004/documents/Appendix_D.pdf or contact the VLAP Coordinator.

It is possible that de-icing materials applied to nearby roadways during the winter months may be influencing the conductivity in the lake. In New Hampshire, the most commonly used de-icing material is salt (sodium chloride).

Therefore, we recommend that the **epilimnion** (upper layer) be sampled for chloride next year. This additional sampling may help us identify what areas of the watershed are contributing to the increasing in-lake conductivity.

Please note that the DES Limnology Center in Concord will be able to conduct chloride analyses, free of charge, beginning in 2008. As a reminder, it is best to conduct chloride sampling in the spring as the snow is melting and during rain

events.

➤ **Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature**

Table 9 in Appendix A depicts the dissolved oxygen/temperature profile(s) collected during **2007**.

The presence of sufficient amounts of dissolved oxygen in the water column is vital to fish and amphibians and also to bottom-dwelling organisms. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The dissolved oxygen concentration was **high** at all deep spot depths sampled at the lake on the **July** sampling event. As thermally stratified lakes age, and as the summer progresses, oxygen typically becomes **depleted** in the hypolimnion (lower layer) by the process of decomposition. Specifically, the loss of oxygen in the hypolimnion results primarily from biological organisms using oxygen to break down organic matter, both in the water column and particularly at the bottom of the lake where the water meets the sediment. The **high** oxygen level in the hypolimnion is a sign of the lake’s overall good health. We hope this continues!

The dissolved oxygen concentration was greater than **100 percent** saturation from **7.0** to **13.0** meters at the deep spot on the **July** sampling event. Wave action from wind can also dissolve atmospheric oxygen into the upper layers of the water column. Layers of algae can also increase the dissolved oxygen in the water column, since oxygen is a by-product of photosynthesis. Considering that the depth to which sunlight could penetrate into the water column was approximately **6.0** meters on this sampling event, as shown by the Secchi disk transparency depth, and that the metalimnion, the layer of rapid decrease in water temperature and increase in water density where algae typically congregate, was located between approximately **7.0** and **11.0** meters, we suspect that an abundance of algae in the metalimnion caused the oxygen super-saturation.

➤ **Turbidity**

Table 14 in Appendix A presents the current year data for in-lake turbidity.

Turbidity in the water is caused by suspended matter, such as clay, silt, and algae. Water clarity is strongly influenced by turbidity. Please refer to the “Other Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The deep spot turbidity was **relatively low** this year, which is good news.

However, we recommend that your group sample the pond and any surface water runoff areas during significant rain events to determine if stormwater

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runoff contributes turbidity and phosphorus to the pond.

For a detailed explanation on how to conduct rain event sampling, please refer to the 2002 VLAP Annual Report special topic article, which is posted on the VLAP website at

http://www.des.nh.gov/wmb/vlap/2002/documents/Appndxd_monitoring.pdf, or contact the VLAP Coordinator.

TRIBUTARY SAMPLING

➤ **Total Phosphorus**

Table 14 in Appendix A presents the current year total phosphorus data for tributary stations. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of the report for a detailed explanation of total phosphorus.

Overall, tributary phosphorus concentration(s) were **low** in **2007**. The dry weather conditions likely reduced the amount of phosphorus laden stormwater runoff to the tributaries.

The phosphorus concentration in the **Inlet** and **668 Granite Lake Rd.** samples on all sampling events was ***slightly elevated* (16, 12, 22, and 18 ug/L)**, however, the turbidity was ***not elevated* (0.78, 1.16, 1.19, and 1.25 NTUs)**. Showers were noted **24** to **72** hours prior to the **July** and **August** sampling events. It is possible that wetland systems in the watershed were releasing phosphorus-enriched water into the tributaries and ultimately into the lake. Also, rain events typically carry phosphorus laden watershed runoff to tributaries. Phosphorus sources in the watershed can include agricultural runoff, failing or marginal septic systems, stormwater runoff, road runoff, and watershed development.

The phosphorus concentration in the **614 Granite Lake Rd.** sample on the **July** sampling event was ***slightly elevated* (11 ug/L)**, and the turbidity was also ***elevated* (2.75 NTUs)**. Elevated turbidity levels are most often a result of sediment and/or organic material present in the sample. These materials typically contain phosphorus and when present in elevated amounts can contribute to elevated tributary phosphorus levels.

We recommend continued monitoring of **614 and 668 Granite Lake Rd.** stations.

➤ **pH**

Table 14 in Appendix A presents the current year pH data for the tributary stations. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation of pH.

The pH of **Townline, North Shore/West Shore, North Shore End, and 603 Granite Lake Rd. Inlets** is slightly ***acidic***. This can be caused by the presence of humic, tannic and fulvic acids. Organic acids naturally occur as a result of decomposing organic matter such as leaves. These acids may also cause the water to be tea colored. In New Hampshire the presence of granite bedrock and acid deposition also naturally lowers the pH of freshwaters.

➤ **Conductivity**

Table 14 in Appendix A presents the current conductivity data for the tributary stations. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of the report for a more detailed explanation of conductivity.

Overall, the conductivity has **fluctuated** in the **Inlet** and **Townline Inlet** stations since monitoring began.

The conductivity of **603, 614 and 668 Granite Lake Rd.** stations was **elevated (115.5, 84.83 and 80.08 uMhos/cm)** on the **July** sampling event. Therefore we recommend that your monitoring group conduct stream surveys and rain event sampling along these tributaries to determine potential watershed pollution sources.

For a detailed explanation on how to conduct rain event sampling and stream surveys, please refer to the 2002 VLAP Annual Report special topic article, which is posted on the VLAP website at http://www.des.nh.gov/wmb/vlap/2002/documents/Appndxd_monitoring.pdf, or contact the VLAP Coordinator.

➤ **Turbidity**

Table 14 in Appendix A presents the current year turbidity data for the tributary stations. Please refer to the “Other Monitoring Parameters” section of the report for a more detailed explanation of turbidity.

Overall, tributary turbidity levels **decreased** during the **2007** sampling season.

➤ **Bacteria (*E. coli*)**

Table 14 in Appendix A lists the current year data for bacteria (*E.coli*) testing. *E. coli* is a normal bacterium found in the large intestine of humans and other warm-blooded animals. *E.coli* is used as an indicator organism because it is easily cultured and its presence in the water, in defined amounts, indicates that sewage **may** be present. If sewage is present in the water, potentially harmful disease-causing organisms **may** also be present. Please refer to the “Other Monitoring Parameters” section of the report for a more detailed explanation.

Bacteria sampling was not conducted this year. If residents are concerned about sources of bacteria such as failing septic systems, animal waste, or waterfowl waste, it is best to conduct *E. coli* testing when the water table is high, when beach use is heavy, or immediately after rain events.

➤ Chlorides

Table 14 in Appendix A lists the current year data for chloride sampling. The chloride ion (Cl⁻) is found naturally in some surface waters and groundwaters and in high concentrations in seawater. Research has shown that elevated chloride levels can be toxic to freshwater aquatic life. In order to protect freshwater aquatic life in New Hampshire, the state has adopted **acute and chronic** chloride criteria of **860 and 230 mg/L** respectively. The chloride content in New Hampshire lakes is naturally low, generally less than 2 mg/L in surface waters located in remote areas away from habitation. Higher values are generally associated with salted highways and, to a lesser extent, with septic inputs. Please refer to the “Chemical Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

Chloride sampling was **not** conducted during **2007**.

DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL

Annual Assessment Audit

Annual Assessment Audit:

During the annual visit to your pond, the biologist conducted a sampling procedures assessment audit for your monitoring group. Specifically, the biologist observed the performance of your monitoring group while sampling and filled-out an assessment audit sheet to document the volunteer monitors’ ability to follow the proper field sampling procedures, as outlined in the VLAP Monitor’s Field Manual. This assessment is used to identify any aspects of sample collection in which volunteer monitors failed to follow proper procedures, and also provides an opportunity for the biologist to retrain the volunteer monitors as necessary. This will ultimately ensure that the samples volunteer monitors collect are truly representative of actual lake and tributary conditions.

Overall, your monitoring group did an **excellent** job collecting samples on the annual biologist visit this year! Specifically, the members of your monitoring group followed the proper field sampling procedures and there was no need for the biologist to provide additional training. Keep up the good work!

Sample Receipt Checklist

Each time your monitoring group dropped off samples at the laboratory this summer, the laboratory staff completed a sample receipt checklist to assess and document if your group followed proper sampling techniques when collecting the samples. The purpose of the sample receipt checklist is to minimize, and hopefully eliminate, improper sampling techniques.

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Overall, the sample receipt checklist showed that your monitoring group did an **excellent** job when collecting samples and submitting them to the laboratory this year! Specifically, the members of your monitoring group followed the proper field sampling procedures and there was no need for the laboratory staff to contact your group with questions, and no samples were rejected for analysis.

USEFUL RESOURCES

Acid Deposition Impacting New Hampshire's Ecosystems, DES fact sheet ARD-32, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/ard/ard-32.htm.

Best Management Practices to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution: A Guide for Citizens and Town Officials, DES Booklet WD-03-42, (603) 271-2975.

Canada Geese Facts and Management Options, DES fact sheet BB-53, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-53.htm.

Cyanobacteria in New Hampshire Waters Potential Dangers of Blue-Green Algae Blooms, DES fact sheet WMB-10, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wmb/wmb-10.htm.

Erosion Control for Construction in the Protected Shoreland Buffer Zone, DES fact sheet WD-SP-1, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/sp/sp-1.htm.

Freshwater Jellyfish In New Hampshire, DES fact sheet WD-BB-5, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-51/htm.

Impacts of Development Upon Stormwater Runoff, DES fact sheet WD-WQE-7, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wqe/wqe-7.htm.

IPM: An Alternative to Pesticides, DES fact sheet WD-SP-3, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/sp/sp-3.htm.

Iron Bacteria in Surface Water, DES fact sheet WD-BB-18, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-18.htm.

Lake Foam, DES fact sheet WD-BB-4, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-5.htm.

Lake Protection Tips: Some Do's and Don'ts for Maintaining Healthy Lakes, DES fact sheet WD-BB-9, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-9.htm.

Low Impact Development Hydrologic Analysis. Manual prepared by Prince George's County, Maryland, Department of Environmental Resources. July 1999. To access this document, visit www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid_hydr.pdf or call the EPA Water Resource Center at (202) 566-1736.

Low Impact Development: Taking Steps to Protect New Hampshire's Surface Waters, DES fact sheet WD-WMB-16, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wmb/wmb-17.htm.

Proper Lawn Care In the Protected Shoreland, The Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, DES fact sheet WD-SP-2, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/sp/sp-2.htm.

Road Salt and Water Quality, DES fact sheet WD-WMB-4, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wmb/wmb-4.htm.

Sand Dumping - Beach Construction, DES fact sheet WD-BB-15, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-15.htm.

Shorelands Under the Jurisdiction of the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, DES fact sheet SP-4, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/sp/sp-4.htm.

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites, DES fact sheet WQE-6, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wqe/wqe-6.htm.

Through the Looking Glass: A Field Guide to Aquatic Plants, North American Lake Management Society, 1988, (608) 233-2836 or www.nalms.org.

Weed Watchers: An Association to Halt the Spread of Exotic Aquatic Plants, DES fact sheet WD-BB-4, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/bb/bb-4.htm.

Watershed Districts and Ordinances, DES fact sheet WD-WMB-16, (603) 271-2975 or www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/wmb/wmb-16.htm.